

## WILSON IS TO DIRECT ARMENIA MEDIATION

Council Instructs Spain and Brazil to Get in Touch With President.

### RELIEF FOR THE LEAGUE

Lord Cecil Says Force Will Be Necessary if Negotiations Should Fail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, Dec. 2.—The Council of the League of Nations this morning decided to consider President Wilson's note regarding the Armenia-Turkish problem as an offer of his personal mediation only. They have instructed the two other mediators (Spain and Brazil) to get in touch with the President in this capacity.

The reading of the messages from the three nations provoked great applause. Paul Hymans, president of the Assembly, declaring that the Assembly was happy to receive from President Wilson, "the creator of the League of Nations," a reply by such a magnificent gesture to the appeal which had been addressed to him by offering his services to put an end to the tragedy which was desolating Armenia.

The telegram which was sent to President Wilson shows clearly the difficulty under which the council has been placed as a result of the three mediation offers, but indicates the council's desire, by the way it is worded, that President Wilson assume the position of the mediator of the mediation. The telegrams to the other Governments request that to get in direct correspondence with President Wilson, who has offered to "exercise his personal mediation in this effort."

President Hymans said in the Assembly announcement: "The world follows with anxiety the efforts of President Wilson, and it sees joyfully the hopes now on the horizon for Armenia."

Lord Robert Cecil, representing the United Kingdom, told the Assembly that force may yet be necessary to back up mediation; that while it was impossible to use force in a winter campaign, plans should be completed that would insure military operations by spring if that were necessary. He seemed to be doubtful regarding any suspense that might attend the mediation plan.

"We hope," he said, "that the negotiations will succeed, but if, unfortunately, they do not succeed, we must not lose time, but must use all our efforts to prepare for any eventualities."

By the Associated Press. GENEVA, Dec. 2.—The text of the reply made by the council to President Wilson's acceptance of the role of mediator in the Armenian question, reads:

"In the name of the Council of the League of Nations I thank you for your telegram of December 1, 1920, in which you offer to act as mediator between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists and add that you will nominate a representative for this purpose.

"The council is deeply relieved at and grateful for your decision. The council asked me to inform you that the Spanish Government declares itself ready to participate in any action of a mediator to act as mediator between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists and that the Brazilian Government announces that it is ready to take part alone or with other Powers in putting an end to the present situation in Armenia."

"The Council is therefore requesting these two Governments to communicate directly with you as to how cooperation in this work can best be arranged. Negotiations can be entered immediately with the Armenian Government at Erevan.

"As regards the Komalists (Turkish Nationalists), the Council is taking steps to find out the most effective method of getting into touch with them and will inform you further on this point as soon as possible."

## TURKS HOLD GREATER PART OF ARMENIA

Country in State of Chaos; Half Population Wiped Out.

By the Associated Press.

TIFLIS, Dec. 1 (delayed).—Armenian forces have been driven eastward by the Turkish Nationalists until the region they hold is entirely outside the traditional boundaries of Armenia, which is reduced to a little Caucasus republic such as was created by the Germans and Turks during the war. It comprises the districts of Erevan, Novbayazet, thirty miles to the northeast of that city, and Etchmiadzin, the ecclesiastical capital of ancient Armenia, located about twenty-five miles north of Mount Ararat. Turkish Nationalist have occupied districts just to the west of this region, holding Kars, Alexandropol and Surmali.

The Turkish Nationalists assert they will not crush Armenia, but will grant lenient terms. These terms, however, must be in conformity with Turkish aspirations. It is declared. The morale of Armenia's shattered army is very low, while the Turks by contrast are well disciplined and equipped. Reports that Soviet Russia is in disagreement with the Turkish Nationalists are accepted as true and it is said Moscow views unfavorably the Turkish advance into Armenia.

## BRITISH NEAR TRADE WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI

Signed, Says Moscow; Soon Will Be, London Hears.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Leonid Krassine, the Bolshevik Minister of Trade and Commerce, already has been handed the British trade agreement, which has been signed, says a wireless message from Moscow to-day quoting the newspaper *Pravda*.

The London Times said that the rift in the negotiations between the Foreign Office and the Russian Soviet Government has grown wider during the last few days. The issue is on fundamentals, including conditions governing the exportation of gold to England, the question of indebtedness and the matter of propaganda within the British Empire, the newspaper adds.

The Moscow announcement also met with denial from British officials who have been party to the London negotiations, with the comment: "The negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and are verging toward a conclusion. There is every probability that the agreement will be signed within a few days." In close touch with the Government, the newspaper says it is likely that the instance that the Soviet Government assume all debts of the old regime will be waived, provided obligation of a purely commercial character is waived.

## Japan May Bring Up U. S. Relations in League

TOKIO, Dec. 2.—At a conference to-day of twelve associations interested in relations between the United States and Japan Baron Sakatani, former Minister of Finance, advanced a question whether a new treaty would effectively remedy the California anti-Japanese legislation. The present necessity, therefore, said Baron Sakatani, was to inform the Americans that the case of Japan rested on the principle of justice. The speaker hinted that the subject might come up before the League of Nations.

## M'CULLAGH LEARNS OF MORE RED PLOTS

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in one colossal Pan-American revolution. All the guests had been in jail somewhere or other. Some had the distinction of having done time on two or three continents, and having been expelled from a half dozen different countries. They had come to Russia by various routes and in strange disguises. Some Americans came from Stettin, Germany, with returning prisoners of war, while others worked their way as seamen before the mast.

One of the Americans who had been in prison three times—in America, Australia and Sweden—was rather looked down upon by the others until he explained that he had been expelled from seven countries. This hard luck story softened the heart of Lenin, who began to tell some good yarns over the walnuts and wine.

Among the striking things the Red czar said was that 75 per cent. of the old Communist party—skilled and unskilled workmen—had been killed off at the front in the last three years.

To leave the banquet and deal with less interesting but more important topics, there is hardly an extra suit of underclothing in all Moscow, and there is extreme lack of drugs, tools, hardware, shoes and spare parts of machinery. Even the soldiers are now wearing shoes made of the bark of trees. Plumber's materials are very short. Lubricating oil is not so scarce as two years ago. There is great lack of trolley cars, automobiles and motorcycles. The R. R. has a horse cart service for collecting agricultural products, bringing them in to the railway. There is a shortage of cotton, as not much comes from Turkistan.

Peinberger, who looked after English affairs at the meeting of the Internationale at the same time he served at the Foreign Office, has left the Foreign Office and is now devoting all his attention to the Internationale, and Rosenberg, who presided at the press section of the Foreign Office, has gone to Siberia, both charges due probably to protests of the British Government.

A book has been published on the case of British Consul Lockhart, and an attempt will be made in it to throw light on documents alleged to have been found in Lockhart's house, from evidence furnished by Capt. Sadul, that the British Government was behind the schemes for investigating insurrections against the Soviet Government and bringing about the assassination of Lenin and Trotsky. This book will be out in a few weeks and great efforts will be made to distribute it abroad.

"X," who is a prominent Socialist, but not a Communist, says that the Soviet Government is neither Socialist nor Communist. "It is simply," he said, "a dictatorship of the communist case, and will only discredit the Socialist effort throughout the world. It is very unfortunate that this experiment has begun in Russia, for owing to their ignorance the Russian workmen cannot grasp Socialist principles. They were born lazy, they live lazy, they die lazy."

"On the other hand, they are very plastic, and a Socialist dictator can do more with them than he could with English or American workmen. Moreover, they stand privation that would kill anybody else. To me at least the most surprising thing about them is that they are alive at all."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The representative to be chosen by President Wilson to mediate between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists will act for the President of the United States and not Woodrow Wilson personally, it was said to-day at the State Department.

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## LENINE FOSTERS U. S. FRICTION IN JAPAN

Says That Is Why He Favors Concessions to American Millionaires.

### HELP TO UPSET CAPITAL

Urges Electric Projects and Predicts Operation of Million Spindles Soon.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Confirmation of the report that Nicolai Lenin, Soviet Russian dictator, has made public speeches saying that the concessions granted to Washington D. Vanderlip are for the purpose of increasing Japanese-American animosity is contained in a publication given out from official sources in Washington to-day.

This report is a paraphrase of a speech by Nicolai Lenin before the Moscow Communists, published in the *Krasnaya Gazeta* of Petrograd, November 23, 1920. The report of the Lenin's speech is assumed to be authentic because all newspapers published in Russia are controlled by the Soviet Government.

Lenin's speech not only dwells on the concessions granted to "American millionaires," but deals with general conditions in Russia. Among other things it intimates a hopefulness among the Soviet leaders that the world revolution upon which they are counting for final success is being successfully developed.

The paraphrase of the Lenin's speech which was given out here to-day follows: "The *Krasnaya Gazeta* of Petrograd on November 23 published a speech by Nicolai Lenin which he delivered before the Moscow Communists, pointing out that the world revolution which the Russian Communists seek has progressed slowly, and that the Communists must exercise patience.

### Soviet Outlook Favorable.

"He claimed that despite the delay in the fruition of efforts to bring about world revolution, the Soviet status was generally favorable and that intrigues are principally responsible for the attack on the Soviet Government. He said the Bolsheviks have had the advantage of a rest because of the fact that what he called the large 'capitalist' countries which still have a 'tremendous' hatred against Soviet Russia cannot now dispatch troops against Soviet Russia. He added that 'revolutionary preparations' were continuing in those larger countries. He pointed out that peace had been signed with some of the smaller countries which had been belligerent against Soviet Russia, and that through these smaller countries, therefore, the Soviet regime was enabled to continue foreign relations.

"He declared that negotiations for concessions which he said were in progress between 'American millionaires' and the Soviet regime would bring Japanese-American animosity to a crisis. He asserted that there had been long pending negotiations for the purpose of agreement to concessions to further the Soviet aspiration to overthrow capital in the world.

"He said that enemies of the Soviet were now assisting Soviet Russia by signing treaties with the Soviet Russia regime under compulsion. He contended that the Soviet regime therefore should not be assailed for making concessions. The 'principles' Soviet purpose in agreement to concessions is to further the Soviet aspiration to overthrow capital in the world.

War in Caucasus Unimportant. "Lenin told his fellow Communists that the menace of another war evolving from present conditions in the Caucasus was of no importance because Poland is now over fighting the Soviet regime. In

view of the elimination of Poland as a belligerent and in view of the superiority of numbers which he claimed the Bolsheviks would have in the event of a possible war in the Caucasus he said there need be little apprehension regarding the outcome of such a war. He said it was not certain that war in the Caucasus would be averted, although the Soviet regime hopes there will be a peaceful adjustment.

"Underdeveloped industries and the remoteness of the grain producing regions from the markets have hindered internal progress, according to Lenin's speech. He said that Soviet Russia has an opportunity to garner approximately 250,000,000 pounds of grain through the operations of the compulsory labor armies, that the regime hoped to give cloth to peasants in exchange for the produce they raise and that they expected eventually to put in operation a million spindles instead of the half million spindles which he said were now engaged in the textile output.

"He appealed to the communists to avoid retrogression, urged the importance of construction and laid particular emphasis on the necessity for large electrification projects as part of the economic plan that these projects would require 'tremendous efforts.' He said that communism should show that it could do something by attempting to accomplish more for the peasants."

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M. Hanotaux of the French delegation said: "Most certainly the commission will take up the American proposals, that being one of the chief objects. I cannot conceive of any objection being raised to direct negotiations. If any objection was offered, I think it would be to submit the proposals of the United States herself."

It is well known that certain French authorities are hopeful of getting the revision of the treaty, in whole or part desired virtually by all the States, should not wait entirely upon the American suggestions, and secondly it was shown that many States for which Switzerland spoke to-day intend to demand that the revision plan be not hindered because President Wilson insisted on tying up the covenant to the treaty, but that it be considered for the purpose as a separate document. This point came up to-day when Mr. Balfour declared the revision of the treaty should not be considered at this session, desiring not to make any modifications in the peace treaty. It also was indicated that a majority of the States, if they lost the fight here for compulsory jurisdiction for the international court, will press this demand before the proposed amendment comes up. President Motta's insistence on this power for the court brought loud applause to-day.

Argentina Objects, but Loses. "The Scandinavian States submitted in graceful speeches to the decision to defer action regarding their amendments. Mr. Balfour giving as the reason for the postponement the present preoccupation of the important heads of States, the desire not to modify the peace treaty and the necessity for giving all the proposals for changes careful study.

"The collective effort of the whole world, which is unanimously interested in Armenia, is only able to mobilize the personal representative of Mr. Wilson," he says. "Why express any surprise? Why blame the League of Nations or even the outgoing President of the United States? In Armenia, as well as elsewhere, the Treaty of Sevres has only provided an illusory peace which no one is able to transform into reality."

The Geneva, however, sees the possibility of greater interpretation of President Wilson's acceptance of the request to mediate between the Armenians and the Turks.

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President Wilson's intimation that he cannot control the disposition of American troops is generally considered here as an intimation that mediation will not pass beyond the conversational stage.

Great interest was displayed by the French Foreign Office regarding the identity of the diplomatist who is to be chosen by President Wilson as his personal representative. Reports here favored the choice of Abram Elius, who is now returning to Paris from the Aaland Island inquiry and whose long association with Turkish affairs makes him especially acceptable to the French Government as a negotiator. However, at the American Embassy here it was said officials there had no instructions in this connection.

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